

/20

# Pisana provjera

## Algebarski izrazi

Delia Benedetti  
Tina Kovačević  
Mia Junković  
Lucija Lovnić

1.E

① Pojednostavi

$$a) (x-2y)(x+2y) - (2x-y)(2x+y)$$

$$= x^2 - 4y^2 - 4x^2 - y^2 \quad (+1)$$

$$= -3x^2 - 5y^2$$

$$= -3(x^2 + y^2) \quad (+1)$$

$$b) \left(\frac{3}{8}a + \frac{1}{6}b\right)^2 = \frac{9}{64}a^2 + \frac{1}{8}ab + \frac{1}{36}b^2 \quad (+1)$$

② Pojednostavi

$$2a(3a-2b)^2 + 6b(2a-3b)^2$$

$$= 2a(9a^2 - 12ab + 4b^2) + 6b(4a^2 - 12ab + 9b^2) \quad (+1)$$

$$= 18a^3 - 24a^2b + 8ab^2 + 24a^2b - 72ab^2 + 54b^3$$

$$= 18a^3 - 64ab^2 + 54b^3 \quad (+1)$$

③ Faktoriziraj

$$27^m + 3 \cdot 18^m + 3 \cdot 12^m + 8^m = (3^m + 2^m)^3$$

$$\underline{I}^3 = (3^m)^3$$

$$3 \cdot \underline{I}^2 \cdot \underline{II}$$

$$3 \cdot \underline{I} \cdot \underline{II}^2$$

$$\underline{II}^3 = (2^m)^3$$

$$+1$$

4. Pojednostavi

$$\begin{aligned}(x+1)^4 - x^4 + 2x^2 - 1 &= (x+1)^4 - (x^2-1)^2 \quad (+1) \\ &= (x+1)^4 - [(x-1)(x+1)]^2 \\ &= (x+1)^4 - (x-1)^2 (x+1)^2 \quad (+1) \\ &= (x+1)^2 [(x-1)^2 - (x-1)^2] \quad (+1) \\ &= (x+1)^2 [(x+1 - (x-1))(x+1 + x-1)] \\ &= (x+1)^2 [(x+1-x+1)(x+1+x-1)] \quad (+1) \\ &= (x+1)^2 (2 \cdot 2x) \\ &= (x+1)^2 \cdot 4x \quad (+1)\end{aligned}$$

5. Pojednostavi

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a^3b - ab^3}{ab^2 - a^2b} &= \frac{\cancel{ab}(a^2 - b^2)}{\cancel{ab}(b-a)} \quad (+1) \\ &= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b-a} = \frac{(a-b)(a+b)}{b-a} \quad (+1) \\ &= \frac{-(a+b)(\cancel{b-a})}{\cancel{b-a}} = -(a+b) \quad (+1)\end{aligned}$$

# 6. Pojednostavi

$$\frac{x+2}{2x-4} + \frac{2-x}{3x+6} + \frac{5x^3+8}{24-6x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{2(x-2)} + \frac{2-x}{3(x+2)} + \frac{5x^3+8}{6(4-x^2)} \quad (+1)$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{2(x-2)} + \frac{2-x}{3(x+2)} + \frac{5x^3+8}{6(2-x)(2+x)} \quad (+1)$$

$$= \frac{3(x+2)^2 + 2(x-2)(2-x) - 5x^3 - 8}{6(x-2)(x+2)} \quad (+1)$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 + 12x + 12 - 2x^2 + 8x - 8 - 5x^3 - 8}{6(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{-5x^3 + x^2 + 20x - 4}{6(x-2)(x+2)} \quad (+1)$$

$$= \frac{5x(4-x^2) + x^2 - 4}{6(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{-5x(x^2-4) + x^2 - 4}{6(x-2)(x+2)} \quad (+1)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(x^2-4)}(1-5x)}{6\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1-5x}{6} \quad (+1)$$